

# POETRY.

## THE STARS OF NIGHT.

Whence are your glorious goings forth,  
Ye children of the sky,  
In whose bright silence seems the power  
Of all eternity?  
For time hath let his shadow fall  
O'er many an ancient light;  
But ye walk above in the brightness still—  
Oh, glorious stars of night!

The vestal lamp in Grecian fane  
Hath faded long ago;  
On Persia's hill the worshipped flame  
Hath lost its ancient glow;  
And long the heaven-sent fire is gone,  
With Salem's temple bright;  
But ye watch o'er wandering Israel yet,  
Oh, changeless stars of night!

Long have you looked upon the earth,  
O'er vale and mountain brow;  
Ye saw the ancient cities rise,  
And gild their ruins now;  
Ye beam upon the cottage home,  
The conquerer's path of might,  
And shed your light alike on all,  
Oh, priceless stars of night!

But where are they who learned from you  
The fates of coming time,  
Ere yet the pyramids arose  
Amid these deserts' clime?  
Yet still in wilds and deserts far,  
Ye bless the watcher's sight!  
And shine where bark hath never been,  
Oh, lovely stars of night!

Much have ye seen of human tears,  
Of human hope and love;  
And fearful deeds of darkness too,  
Ye witnesses above!  
Say, will that blackening record live  
Forever in your sight;  
Watching for judgment on the earth,  
Oh, sleepless stars of night!

Yet glorious was the song that rose  
With the fresh morning's dawn;  
And still amid our summer sky  
Its echo lingers on;  
Though ye have shone on many a grave,  
Since Eden's early blight;  
Yet tell of hope and glory still,  
Oh, dearest stars of night!

# AGRICULTURAL.

## INTERESTING TO PLANTERS.

In our Southern States, planters have neglected too much that amount of *farming* which is necessary to their proper interest. So long as the management of crops is chiefly left to overseers, and the owner allows them to have their own way, *prole Despreit de corps* make them go alone for the "main chance." If a cotton planter makes a good crop of cotton and a tolerable one of corn, it is generally considered that he is doing well—especially if he has to buy only a little corn. Most men, who consider themselves practical men, and go for five or six bales to the hand, say nothing if the overseer gets in the quota of cotton. They sell their cotton and buy corn, and *some* times they buy pork for bacon. But on these plantations it is a rare thing for a regular allowance of meat to be given out. It is an old saying, familiar to the farmer, that "bought corn never fattens any thing;" and there is much truth in the remark. With most planters a large crop of cotton is aimed at, and habit and faith in the advance of the market, always makes them look to cotton alone. A portion of land, it is true, is set apart for provision, but this is usually a minor consideration. Cotton is the object; five, six, or ten bales are the inducements to strain the negroes, the land and the mules; and when the mules are broken down, they have two or three months, when the crop is laid by, to fatten on pasture; and if the land is exhausted, other lands are substituted. If the provision crop is short, it has to be supplied—the work animals have to be supported—and the negroes have to be fed—and economy is now the order of the day. Stock, which every planter has, must live or die according to their power of endurance, or the mildness or severity of the season, and the planter hopes for a better season next year—or as Jacob Faithful has it, "better luck next time." This is too common with us, and for the sake of the country ought not to be so. If a man is heavily in debt, and obliged to furnish a large amount from his "only chance," there may be some excuse; but for planters generally, who in our State owe but little, to push every plough and strain every nerve, how much their land suffers, merely to make as much or more to the hand than his neighbor, we look upon as bad policy.

We are reasoning upon the fixed axiom that we are to stay where we are, and not to be living the life of the wandering Arabs, seeking soils to exhaust, and to work out our fortunes at the expense of our mother country.

We are for imparting value, if we can, to our own soil—we are for saving and putting in as well as taking out—and we hope to see our planters, now in a state of wakefulness to their true interests, press on with vigorous exertions in the good cause. It is thought by many that now no rich land is to be brought among us—that to be successful agriculturists, we must seek another soil in a new State. Is this always to be the feeling of our planters? Is South Carolina, an indulgent and fostering mother, to be deserted and forsaken for a few bales of cotton, and no other more valuable consideration! Are the bonds which bind us to her soil to be severed by the desire for a little more temporary gain, and all other interests left for naught? We hope not. The experience of most of our friends who have de-

serted our soil, has been dearly bought—that they should have remained in their own country, that their own pecuniary interests have but in a few instances been benefited, while all domestic comforts, and the education of their children, are by no means such as they wish.

We think the time has come for us to calculate the value of our soil, and to render it productive to us in various ways. It is the policy of our country generally to supply our own wants, and to raise all the articles of ordinary need on our plantations. One of our first considerations to effect this object, is attention to stock—for without stock, we suffer in most important particulars. We hope shortly to lay before our readers a calculation of the amount annually given by us as a tribute to the Western States for beef and pork. And surely much of this can be saved. It certainly cannot be the interest of planters to give a pound of cotton for a pound of pork—and this is the state of things at this time.

If a planter undertakes to attend to stock, he will find farming necessary—and we believe the raising of stock will ensure that of other matters by showing the need of more than ordinary attention to provision crops. Hogs, cattle and sheep, can be raised with profit, even here where *blue grass* is not to be found, and where root crops are neglected. Let any planter try to raise stock, and soon will he plant winter pastures, and give some little time to the means of supporting them. Believing this to be his interest, as absolutely necessary to secure the advantage of manure, we advocate attention to cattle in particular. The common habit of a planter is to pen cattle in the summer and fall, and leave them to shift for themselves in winter. If a few die he is not very much distressed, as he calculates generally on still having as many as he has occasion for. During the summer he is pleased with the sleek appearance of them, and in the winter he never looks at them.

Now this will not answer in a country like ours, with a spirit for improvement. We are all for fine breeds of animals—but they will not be fine without care.—The most beautiful Durham cattle require food—the large Bakewell sheep eat—and Berkshire hogs grow in proportion to their rations.

Give no more attention to cattle, sheep and swine than is usual, and we will gain nothing—but put ourselves in earnest to improve our stock, and the result will be worth the trial. Our lands will more than repay, by their improvement, the care given to stock.—*Southern Planter.*

## CAUSE OF, AND CURE FOR HARD TIMES.

By an old Farmer of 1788.

I profess myself to be an honest farmer, for I can say that no man could ever charge me with a dishonest action. I see with great grief, that all the country is afflicted, as well as myself. Every one is complaining, and telling his grievances, but I find they do not tell how their troubles came on them. I know it is common for people to throw the blame of their own misdeeds on others, or at least to excuse themselves of the charge. I am in great tribulation; but to keep up the character of an honest man, I cannot in conscience say that any one has brought my troubles on me but myself. "Hard times—no money," says every one. A short story of myself will show how it came to be hard times with me and no money at the age of sixty-five, who have lived well these forty years.

My parents were poor, and they put me at twelve years of age, to a farmer, with whom I lived till I was twenty-one. My master fitted me out with two stout suits of homespun and four pairs of shoes. At twenty-two I married a wife, a very good young woman she was. We took a farm of forty acres on rent. By industry we gained fast. I paid my rent punctually, and laid by money. In ten years, I was able to buy myself a farm of sixty acres, on which I became my own tenant. I then in a manner grew rich, and soon added another sixty acres, with which I was contented. My estate increased beyond all account: I bought several acres of outland for my children, who amounted to seven when I was forty-five years of age. About this time I married my eldest daughter to a clever lad, to whom I gave one hundred acres of land. This daughter had been a working, dutiful girl, and therefore I fitted her out well, and to her mind; for I told her to take the best of my wool and flax, and to spin herself gowns, coats, stockings, &c.; nay I suffered her to buy some cotton to make into sheets, as I was determined to do well by her.

At this time my farm gave me and my whole family support on the produce of it, and left me, one year with another, one hundred and fifty dollars, for I never spent more than ten dollars a year, which was for salt, nails, &c. Nothing to wear eat or drink, was purchased any where, as my farm provided all. With this saving, I put my money to interest, bought cattle, fatted them, and made great profit.

In two years after, my second daughter was courted. My wife says, "Come you are now rich; you know Molly had nothing but what she spun, and no other clothing has ever come into our house for any of us. Sally must be fitted out a little; she ought to fare as well as neighbor N.'s Betty."—"Well, wife, it shall be as you think best. I have never been stingy, but it seems to me that what we spin at home would do." However, wife goes to town in a few days, and returns with a calico gown, a calimanco petticoat, a set of stone teacups, half a dozen pewter teaspoons—things that were never seen in my house before. They cost but little—I did not feel it—and I confess I was pleased to see them. Sally was as well fitted out as any girl in the parish.—In three years more, my third daughter had a spark, and a wedding being concluded

upon, wife again comes for the purse; but when she returned, what did I see? a silk-gown, silk for a hat, a looking glass, china tea gear, &c., and a hundred other things, with the empty purse. Then followed family jealousies and quarrels—Molly ought to be fitted out as well as Betsey. Good homespun and cotton fixers were ruled as vulgar, and white feathers and silks must take their place; Sal's husband must speculate in stocks, backed by my endorsement; but he had all the fun of speculating, and I all the miseries of paying.—Then children came tumbling into the world, and grand-pa must be their treasury department for all things needful. Nothing was heard but arrangements for journeys, balls, parties, and such like.

In about a year, Bet's husband made a mistake, and signed somebody else's name to a check, instead of his own: he was arrested and sent to jail, and I had to spend half of my earnings to get him out. Sal's husband died, leaving a legacy of nine children, whom, with the mother, I've got to support. Bet's oldest boy was trained for a doctor—took his degree, and sent his first six patients out of the world by improper treatment—for which he had to fly the land, leaving his dear incumbrance *attaches* on my purse.

I could fill your paper with further particulars, but that might not be so agreeable to your readers. I will only say in regard to hard times, let every man exercise the ability nature has given, in his proper and prescribed sphere—let contentment reign within the breast, nor envy reach its threshold. Regard not the apparent glitter of thy neighbor, nor aim at an equality beyond your comprehension; live more to please yourself, and less to please other people—be frugal, industrious and just—bring your ideas down to a proper level, nor let them be disturbed by bad example. So shall you avoid the mishaps I have experienced in family matters, and rejoice in old age over a life well applied, with just hopes for peace hereafter.—*Selected.*

## HOW TO PRESERVE SWEET POTATOES.

To the Editors of the Tennessee State Agriculturalist.

GENTLEMEN:—I have for some time thought I would give to the world, through your useful paper, the knowledge of preserving Sweet Potatoes, which I consider a very delightful and healthy vegetable, and I have seen but few persons who were not fond of them. But how to preserve them through the winter, few persons have yet learned. Yes, sir, I have known old men in North Carolina and even in Tennessee, who knew no thing about keeping them, so much so, that some have been deterred from making them. But I consider them as easily kept as a Turnip, if they are managed right. The secret is a simple when revealed, but it requires time, labor and experiment, frequently, to discover them. Therefore, we do not meet with many revelations, as it is much easier to speculate than experiment.

Well, sir, I lay the whole stress in digging before the frost, and after they are dug, put them up with dry dirt, sitting in from a shovel or spade upon every layer of Potatoes, until the cellar is full, or as near full as you wish, using the precaution not to cover them too deep on the top until the cold weather sets in, and then make them secure by putting straw or hay on, so as to keep the cold air from them, and never open your cellar when the weather is very cold, until about twelve o'clock, or the warmest part of the day according to my experience, they never have failed to keep. Potatoes always spoil in four or five days after they are first cellared, if they spoil at all, unless they should get wet afterwards. In the spring, take off your covering of straw, or as soon as the cold weather has subsided, which will keep them from sprouting in some degree.

Respectfully,  
JOHN P. SLEDGE.  
Davidson Co., Sept. 1842.

## REMEDY FOR BOTS IN HORSES.

Mix in a convenient bottle, one pint of good vinegar and half pint good ashes, and administer immediately upon dissolving.

## GAPS IN CHICKENS.

Take as much soft soap as will cover the thumb-nail, and mix it with meal dough. Give it to the chickens in any stage of the disease. If this fails on the first application, it rarely does on the second.—*American Farmer.*

## TAR FOR WHEELS.

Melt Hogs Lard over a fire and stir flour in until it becomes of the consistence of a paste. Try it.

## From the Gleanings of Husbandry.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION.  
We have lately viewed a new fashioned contrivance for a plough, wholly different from any thing we have ever before witnessed, and we have been no idle looker-on in the plough field for some fifty seasons past.

When we first beheld the little model deprived of all its "Bustles," it to our eyes, had more the appearance of the boot-tree and last, than of a plough; but when the inventor explained and applied his "foreign graces," it really seemed to promise a combination of all the elements for great usefulness and success in a plough for turning up a rough sward, or particularly for breaking up new lands full of roots, as cane-brakes and other new clearings.

This new plough is also intended to be used as a light garden plough, to be drawn by a single mule—to creep through the soil like a ground mole, or to root itself out of sight, like the land pike hog, to the depth of fifteen inches, or more.

The plough is easily guided and gauged to any desired depth, and to completely turn

over smooth a furrow slice of any width you please—it can have two mould boards, bines, aures duplici aptantur dentia dorso.

We think it might, when deprived of all its "bustles," be used as a sub-plough; or that a sub-soil plough might be attached to its heel and be drawn by the same team at the same time.

In all seriousness, the model has the primary principles of the plough, and received the cordial approbation of all the experienced farmers in this vicinity.

The inventor is Mr. John Darby, of Charleston, S. C., a man of three score years and ten, and acquainted with grief—a son of the distinguished Master Builder to the Commissioners of the Crown before the American Revolution; the evidences of whose great skill in design and faithful workmanship still exist in the present Custom House, Court House, &c., in Charleston City. Look at them.

We are promised a description of the invention with a sketch as soon as the patent is safely secured.

## THE LATE COTTON CROP.

The returns of the cotton crop for the year ending on the 31st of August are now complete. The whole crop has been one million, six hundred and eighty three thousand, five hundred and seventy four bales. This is an increase of forty-eight thousand, six hundred and twenty nine bales over the crop of last year. The stock on hand at the beginning of the year was seventy-two thousand four hundred and seventy-nine bales. The supply therefore, was one million, seven hundred and fifty-six thousand, and fifty-three bales. The whole export for the year has been as follows:

To Great Britain,	933,631
"France,	398,129
"North of Europe,	79,956
"Other foreign ports,	51,533

Total export,	1,473,242
Last years export,	1,373,277

Increase, 159,972

The consumption of the year's supply has been as follows:

Total crop of the United States, as above stated, 1,683,574

Stocks on hand at the commencement of the year, Sept. 1st, 1841,	72,479
In the Southern ports, 27,179	
In the Northern ports, 45,000	

Makes a supply of 1,756,053

Deduct therefrom

The export to foreign ports, 1,465,279

Less Texas another foreign, 10,393

1,454,886

Stocks on hand at the close of the year, 1st September, 1842,

In the Southern ports, 13,307

In the Northern Ports, 18,500

31,107

Burnt, lost at N. Orleans, 950

Burnt, lost at Savannah, 450

Burnt, lost at Charleston, 110

1540

1,488,203

Consumed by manufactures, 266,850

To show the gradual increase in the home consumption we present the following table, embracing sixteen years. The consumption, for the last year, in consequence of the general depression of business, shows a partial falling off, but still exceeds the consumption of any former years, excepting those of 1839, 40 and '41.

Year.	Home Consumption.	bales.	bales.
1841-2,	237,850	1833-4,	196,113
1840-1,	297,288	1832-3,	194,142
1839-40,	205,193	1831-2,	173,800
1838-9,	276,018	1830-1,	182,142
1837-8,	216,063	1829-30,	126,512
1836-7,	222,540	1828-9,	118,553
1835-6,	236,733	1827-8,	120,593
1834-5,	216,888	1826-7,	103,183

We close our remarks by inserting a table of the cotton crop for the last eighteen years. Our readers have now a bird's-eye view of the whole subject.

Total crop of bales.	Total crop of bales.
4821-5,	560,000
1825-6,	710,000
1824-5,	947,000
1823-4,	947,000
1822-3,	875,744
1821-2,	976,815
1820-1,	1,038,848
1819-20,	1,087,477
1818-19,	1,070,438
1817-18,	1,070,438

We are indebted, for most of these statistics, to the "N. Y. Shipping and Commercial List." From present appearances, the ensuing crop will exceed that of last year by several hundred thousand bales.

## SCALE OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

From the census recently completed by the General Government the Richmond Compiler makes out the following interesting table, exhibiting a comparative view of the number of white persons over 20 years of age, in the different States, who cannot read or write.		
Connecticut,	1 to every	568
Vermont,	1 "	473
New Hampshire,	1 "	310
Massachusetts,	1 "	166
Maine,	1 "	108
Michigan,	1 "	97
Rhode Island,	1 "	67
New Jersey,	1 "	58
New-York,	1 "	55
Pennsylvania,	1 "	55

Ohio,	1 "	43
Louisiana,	1 "	384
Maryland,	1 "	27
Mississippi,	1 "	20
Delaware,	1 "	18
Indiana,	1 "	18
South Carolina,	1 "	17
Illinois,	1 "	16
Missouri,	1 "	15
Alabama,	1 "	134
Kentucky,	1 "	13
Georgia,	1 "	124
Virginia,	1 "	114
Arkansas,	1 "	11
Tennessee,	1 "	7
North Carolina,	1 "	7

Connecticut and the old North State stand in conspicuous positions, one at the head of the list for its general intelligence, the other equally remarkable at the opposite extremity of the line.

One in every seven persons unable to read, exposes a degree of illiteracy, which we had not supposed to exist in any State in the Union much less in one of the old thirteen.

We have heard contests between North Carolinians and Georgians, as to the relative superiority of their respective States; but the patriotic natives of the Old North State will be compelled hereafter to yield the palm—she is four degrees behind Georgia!!! However, she has the consolation of perceiving that she is not very remote from neighbors; Tennessee stands close up to her and the old Dominion not very distant.

Cotton Crops.—We learn that the cotton crop in this country, has sustained great injury from the late rains.—*Woodville Republican.*

## PROSPECTUS OF THE Independent Democrat.

It is proposed to publish, weekly, in the town of Canton, Madison county, Mississippi, a newspaper under the above title.

The Democrat will aim to present its readers with the latest news of the day on subjects of general importance, and especially on matters of commerce and finance. Such proceedings of Congress as may be of general interest to the public will be faithfully chronicled, and the speeches of distinguished members of Congress, on interesting subjects will be frequently published. It will be devoted to the interests of Agriculture and the Arts; and to the dissemination of moral and political truth; but its leading character will be that of a political journal, the object of which will be to contribute, as far as it may, towards the advancement and permanent triumph of the principles of the Democratic party. Any other Tariff than one which is strictly for revenue, whether it be proposed under the name of "protection" or of "discrimination with a view to protection," it will ever oppose as being not only unjust, oppressive and degrading to the South, but palpably, deliberately and dangerously unconstitutional. The re-establishment of a National Bank it will also oppose as forbidden by the history, the spirit and the terms of the federal compact—disastrous to the true agricultural and commercial interest of the country, and fearfully dangerous to public liberty. Against the whole system of chartered banking, it will war, as being anti-republican, destructive of the natural equality of the rights of men, and based on principles so false as must necessarily produce ruin in the end. The corruptions of existing institutions of this kind will be carefully watched and promptly exposed. In a word it will be the aim of the Editor, in his department, to call the attention of his countrymen back to first and fundamental principles—to heal the wound of the Constitution and preserve it from further violation—to defend the rights of the States and restrict the powers of the General Government, already too overgrown, to the standard of the constitution, and thereby arrest the perhaps too fatal tendency of the Government towards centralism and monarchy.

The Democrat will swear absolute and unconditional fealty to no party. No party trammels shall ever prevent it from pointing out the errors of the men and measures of the Democratic party, if any there may be, or from commending the measures of the Whig party, when our opinion they can be squared by the great standard of political truth. Its course will be moderate yet firm. Towards the party opposed to it, it will be fair candid and just. Its appeals will be addressed to the reason and patriotism of our Whig brethren as the only arguments fit to be addressed to American citizens.

In a short time the two great parties of the country will have fairly entered the lists to struggle for victory at the next Presidential election. It is highly important that a Democratic press should be established at this point, now, that we may clear away the underbrush, and be ready for the conflict. We are happy to have it in our power to say that sufficient patronage has already been secured to warrant the promise of our first number some time in the early part of September; arrangements have accordingly been made to that effect. The terms of subscription have been made proportionate to the hardness of the times, and it is hoped are such as will give the Democrat an extended circulation.

TERMS.  
The Independent Democrat will be printed on a large Imperial sheet, with beautiful type, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, in advance, after the receipt of the first number.

JOHN HANDY, Editor.  
September, 1842.

## PROSPECTUS TO THE NEW VOLUME OF THE United States Magazine, AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

Vol. XI., Commencing July, 1842.

JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN, Editor.

BY an increase in the number of pages, and by an alteration in its typographical arrangements, the quantity of matter heretofore furnished to the readers of the Democratic Review, will be increased in its future numbers about Seventy-five per cent.

The Editor expects valuable aid to his own efforts, during the course of the coming year, from a number of the most able pens of the great Democratic Party—together with that of others, in its purely literary department, to which the same political designation is not to be applied. Among them may be particularly named: Bancroft, J. F. Cooper, Amos Kendall, Whittier, Sedgwick, Gilpin, Butler, Parke Godwin, Hawthorne, Davezac, Paulding, A. H. Everett, Brownson, Cambreleng, J. L. Stephens, Tilden, Tasistro, Eames, Bryant, Cass, C. J. Ingersoll, Miss Sedgwick.

The monthly Financial and Commercial articles, which have frequently been pronounced by the most intelligent criticisms during the past year in themselves alone worth the subscription to the work, will be continued from the same able hand.

An arrangement has been made, by which the BOSTON QUARTERLY REVIEW, edited by Mr. Brownson, will be merged in the Democratic Review, the latter being furnished to the subscribers of the former, and Mr. Brownson being a frequent and regular contributor to its pages. It is proper to state, that Mr. Brownson's articles will be marked by his name—tho' to most readers they would doubtless reveal themselves by their internal evidence; and that it has been agreed under the circumstances that these contributions shall be independent of the usual liabilities to editorial revision and control—the author alone having a similar responsibility for whatever peculiarity of view they may contain, as though appearing in the original work, which has been heretofore edited with such distinguished ability by himself.

Among other attractive papers in preparation for the forthcoming volume, will be found some personal sketches, reminiscences, and anecdotes of the private life of General Jackson, from the pen of an intimate friend and member of his Cabinet.

The Portraits with which it is intended to illustrate the numbers of the ensuing year, and which will be executed in a fine style of engraving, by J. L. Dick, of this city, are those of Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Hon. Silas Wright, of New York, Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, Hon. J. C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Hon. T. H. Benton, of Missouri, Hon. R. J. Walker, of Mississippi, Hon. T. Sedgwick, of Massachusetts, Hon. C. C. Cambreleng, of New York, Hon. Gov. Dorr, of Rhode Island, Hon. Gov. Porter, of Pennsylvania; with two or three of the most eminent members of the great Liberal Party of Europe, from different countries; or else of others of "home production," according to the facility of procuring portraits from abroad.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.—The subscribers having assumed the publication of the above Magazine, pledge themselves that it shall be promptly issued on the first of each month, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Washington. It will also be sent by the most rapid conveyances to the different towns in the interior where subscribers may reside. The facilities afforded by the extensive Publishing business of the undersigned enable them to make this promise, which shall be punctually fulfilled.

To promote the popular objects in view, and relying upon the united support of the Democratic party, as well as of others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of Five Dollars per annum, in all cases in advance; while in mechanical arrangement, and in size, quantity of matter, &c., the United States Magazine will be placed on a par, at least, with the leading monthlies of England. Each number will contain one hundred and twelve pages, closely printed in double columns, from bourgeois type, cast expressly for the purpose, and upon fine white paper; thus giving to the work an increase in the amount of matter of over seventy-five per cent. The Portraits for the coming year, one of which will be given in each number, will be executed on steel in an effective and finished style, by J. L. Dick, which will be accompanied with an original biography; a feature in the plan, which it would be impossible to give in a work of this kind, without the most liberal and extensive support—as they could not be furnished without an outlay of at least \$2,500 per annum.

Any person taking four copies, or becoming responsible for four subscribers, will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.

Committees or Societies on remitting to the Publishers \$50 in current New York funds, can receive thirteen copies of the work.

Remittances may be made by enclosing the money and mailing the same in the presence of a Postmaster. Bank notes that pass current in business generally in the State of New York, will be received. The Democratic Review will be punctually delivered free of expense to subscribers in the principal cities of the Union on the first of the month, and forwarded to mail subscribers and agents on the 25th of the month preceding publication.

All communications for the Editor to be addressed (post paid) to  
J. & H. G. LANGLEY,  
Publishers, 57, Chatham St. New York.